REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,189.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship " ETHIOPIA," 2,022 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th May inst., at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		May 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leave Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	25
„ Narrakel	14	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Mangalore	14	„ Similipatam	26
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Calingapatam	27
„ Colombo	17	„ Ingrapore	27
„ Galle	18	„ Fulta Point	28
„ Negapatam	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Passengers for Singapore and China can be booked by these Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May inst., at 6 P.M.

	May 1875.		May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSHEER	26
„ Bey Kohrreh	12	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Muscat	14	„ Fao	26
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Bushire	26
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	31
„ Bahrein	19	„ Bunder Abbas	June 1
„ Bushire	22	„ Jask	4
„ Fao	22	„ Gwader	4
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSHEER	23	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service to Persian Gulf, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 6 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J Hepburn, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Thursday, at 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, as above on THURSDAY, the 13th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Surat.	Deoghur.
Bordi.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 11th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£8	Without Stock.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA.

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H.P., built expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main decks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	300	200	..
To Malta	400	250	..

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons. H.P.	May.	
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1564	250 31st—Suez, &c.
		June.	
GWALIOR	N. W. Haselwood	2725	450 4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450 11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	R. M. Gillon	2723	450 18th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450 25th—Suez, &c.
		July.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600 2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be handed to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

THE S. S. LADY LYCETT, Commander Geo. L. Ebatt, will leave Bombay for above, on or before 15th instant. For passage only apply Captain Geo. L. Ebatt, at the Ship of Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Apollo Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,887 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 75 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 20 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18TH INSTANT.

THE S. S. "TEVIOT," W. C. Nisbet, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 20 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 30th April 1875. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

		H.P.	
Passenger Steamer	POLLUCE,	2,700,	250, on 5th May 1875.
Cargo Steamer	DIDO,	1,300,	150, on 20th May 1875.
Do. do.	ARETUSA,	2,600,	150, about 5th June 1875.
Do. do.	CALIPSO,	2 060,	220, about 5th July 1875.
Passenger do.	CASTORE,	2,700,	250, about 20th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have each a 1 Float and Second class accommodation. The DIDO and ARETUSA have no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 90 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£30 0	£15-0
To Port Said	£23 6	£22 0	£14-6
To Suez	£23 6	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£12 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT will ply alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd do	3 0	Horses & Carriages	„ 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Dhurmtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
2nd Class	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Revadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Revadunda	Jinjira.	Srewerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner ; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 1 anna per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,373 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and also good accommodation for Second-class Passengers.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	200
„ Malta	400	250

The MACEDONIA will be followed by the

TRINACHIA	2,102 Tons,	424 H.P.,	about 4th June.
EUROPA	2,277 „	424 „	„ 25th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

FAMILY NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 8TH MAY, 1875,

THIRD FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS,"

AND

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

ON THIS OCCASION REDUCED PRICES !

Reserved Family Ticket, to admit 4	Rs. 7
Unreserved Ditto ditto	„ 5
Reserved single Seat	„ 2
Unreserved Ditto	„ 1-8

Tickets may be obtained Night and Day at the Pavilion *only*, where a plan of the Seats can be seen.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 75, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE.

HEAD OFFICE : 34, Union Square, New York.

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE : 39, Foster Lane Chapside, London.

The representative of the above Company has the honour to announce that he has brought out an assortment of these celebrated SEWING MACHINES, which are now on view at the temporary Show Room,

No. 15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

Where an inspection is respectfully invited.

Instructions given gratuitously to purchasers at the above address, or at their own residence.

Discount allowed to Wholesale Buyers.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

No. 1, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Dark Green Leaves, and small Fancy Flowers, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-4 p r yard.

No. 2, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Passion Flowers, various Colours, 32 inches wide, Re.1-8 per yard.

No. 3. LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Coloured Leaves, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 4, BLUE GROUND, PINK ROSES, BUDS, BUTTERFLIES, and BIRDS, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 5, WHITE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS in Vases, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 6, BLUE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS and large variegated Leaves, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 7, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 8, GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 9, WIDE BLACK and GREEN STRIPES, with Sprays of Roses and Creepers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 10, SCARLET GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 11, TWILLED CRETONNE, Black and Blue Wide Stripes, Scroll Pattern with Yellow Greek Border, 1 inch wide, and various Birds, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 12, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Creepers of Roses and Daisies, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 13, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Fancy variegated Leaves and Fruit, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 14, LIGHT BUFF and GREY WIDE STRIPES, Creepers of various Flowers, 30 inches wide Re 1-8 per yard.

SATIN FINISHED CRETONNES.

No. 15, BLUE GROUND, Fancy Grass and various Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 16, BLUE and BLACK WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 17, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, PINK and WHITE STRIPES, Bouquets of Flowers and Butterflies, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per yard.

No. 18, LIGHT BUFF and GREEN WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, a very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 19, WIDE GREEN STRIPES and NARROW BLACK STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 20, WIDE BLACK, and NARROW GREEN STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 21, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, very handsome Pattern of Shaded Roses and Buds, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

(To be Continued.)

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—S. S. NAVARINO.—PASSENGERS are requested to embark by 12 noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant. Heavy Baggage to be shipped on FRIDAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Passenger Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR LAKHMIDASS DAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JAVERWAHU, widow of the late Thakar Lakhmidass Damjee, deceased ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Thakar Lakhmidass Damjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by Javerwahu, the sole executrix named in the said Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 6th day of May 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,

Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased. Applicant's Proctors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 288 of 1874.

JOOSUB JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on Business at Fosigally, outside the Fort in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

NATHOO HOOSSEIN DHUNGUR and ABABAI, widow of HOOSSEIN DHUNGUR, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khurruck, outside the Fort in Bombay ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 2nd day of November last, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned Immoveable Property of the above-named Defendants,

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On Monday, the 7th day of June next, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of Pucca-built Land with the Chawl or Range of buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Nishandarsh pada, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 15, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 503 and 704 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mahomed Hafeez, on the south by the Chitti Lane Road, on the east by the Nishandarsha pada cross lane, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Nathoo Hoossein Dhungur.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Nishandarsha pada, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 503 and 704 and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the said Nishandarsha pada and on the south, east, and west, by sweeper's passages and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nathoo Hoossein Dhungur and his tenants. It was ordered that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees two hundred and thirty six, annas eight and pies six for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the aforesaid property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

N. DAJI,

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th May. 1875. Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. ARDASEER FRAMJEE,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

FIRST QUALITY,

Bottled by Foster & Sons.

IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash Price.
In cases of 3 doz. Quarts ..... per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 „ Pints ..... „	„ 4 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, Superior, very old and choice	Rs. 32	0 ..
AMONTILLADO, fine,	„ 32	0 ..
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	„ 36	0 ..
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	„ 32	0 ..
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured, Dessert Wine	„ 28	0 ..
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	„ 28	0 ..
VI ONDE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	„ 22	0 12 0
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	„ 22	0 ..
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	„ 16	0 ..
MARSALA	„ 16	0 ..
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	„ 32	0 ..

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, Tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs.	32	0 17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	„	27	0 15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	„	18	0 ..

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

By appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey.
H. late I. M. Napoleon III., and
The R. H. the Lord Mayor of the City of London,

FETES! ILLUMINATIONS! REJOICING!

Ball Rooms & Gardens Illuminated & Decorated.
TENTS, TEMPORARY ROOMS AND BANQUETING HALLS ERECTED.
ILLUMINATION LAMPS IN OIL OR GAS IN EVERY COLOUR.

J. DEFRIES AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, FOUNTAINS WALL and BILLIARD LIGHTS, and the PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS, for Gas, Oil and Kerosine.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—Beg to offer their immediate services to the AUTHORITIES in the TOWNS and CITIES in the INDIAN EMPIRE who may wish to give expression of their Loyalty by ILLUMINATING and DECORATING their TOWNS, STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., on the OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—had the honour of carrying out the

ENTIRE ARRANGEMENT IN THE CITY OF LONDON OF THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATION on the

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING DAY,

FOR THE RECOVERY OF H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES, AS WELL AS FOR H R H STATE VISITS TO ALMOST EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—were also appointed to carry out the ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS, BOTH IN RUSSIA & ENGLAND, ON THE OCCASION of the MARRIAGE of their R H's the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and the GRAND DUCHESS Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES prepared TO SUIT ANY BUILDING, STREET or GARDEN, for the carrying out of the ENTIRE DECORATIONS and ILLUMINATIONS, either with GAS or OIL, combining among the novelties the LIME and ELECTRIC LIGHTS and their PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATION TO ANY DESIGN. THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, MEDALLIONS, MOTTOES, SHIELDS, LAURELS, CROWNS, &c., &c.

FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS and FLORAL DECORATIONS in every variety. CHINESE LANTERNS and VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS in every Colour, for GAS or OIL.

Experienced men sent out, and LETTERS REPLIED to by TELEGRAPH if desired.

EARLY ORDERS ARE SOLICITED TO INSURE ATTENTION. THESE SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY.

WORKS—LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Principal Depôt and Show Rooms—147, HOUNDSDITCH, five minutes' walk from Bank of England, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—GENERAL MEETING THIS EVENING at 5.

WANTED immediately, a good BUNGALOW in some healthy locality. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

TENDERS for the SALE of EMPTY HOGS-HEADS IN PACK will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, Bombay, on the 12th instant. For particulars apply at the Office.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

SOUNDY & CO'S

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,

CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH MAY, 1875.

The depression in the Liverpool Cotton market continues to increase, yesterday's closing report being dull Surats irregular, and this morning's message is quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales imports 4,000. Spot prices are still nominally unaltered, but Reuter's arrival quotations show a decline of 1/16d in good Fair Dhollera and Good Oomravuttee and 1/8d in Good Fair Veravul. Private advices still speak of heavy arrivals as the depressing influence in the market, and this is likely to become even more marked as we approach the Whitsuntide holidays, which always induce a quiet time in Lancashire. Possibly the American advices also may have an unfavourable appearance, at all events the continuous fall in futures in New York would support that view.

The American receipts and exports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts	17,000	17,000	32,000
„ Exports to U. K.	20,000	42,000	24,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,319,000	3,585,000	3,288,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,545,000	1,615,000	1,519,000

Reuters report that the Colonial Wool sales have opened firm with an active demand the quantity offered being 279,000 bales. Coffee is dull and drooping at a decline of 15 per cwt. Ceylon Coconut oil is quoted 55 per ten lower. Calcutta Seeds are unlterred but Bombay linseed is 6d per cent down in the spot, and to arrive is quoted at 54-9 to 53 per cent. Ferozepore Rape seed is 6d per cwt higher. A payment of £2,17,000 into the Bank of England was advise in yesterday's closing message and to all appearance, money instead of getting dearer as is usually the case about this time of year, seems more likely to became still easier. Consols are maintained at 94¾. French Rentes have declined to 102¼ Bar Silver is still 57d per oz.

The allotments of Council drafts on India in London yesterday gave £280,000 to Calcutta and £10,000 to Madras at an average of Is. 9 81d. per rupee. These rates were quite 1/16 under general expectations on this side ; and STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has accordingly been depressed to just that extent. Very few bills are offering still, and banks are unwilling sellers of their own paper at almost any price. The re-action which we have so frequently of late indicated as probable has evidently now set in, and shows every sign of being quite as rapid as the previous advance. At all events there is nothing now to support rates and it is not so much a question whether we are to decline to 1/8 as how far we must go before reaching something like a fair basis for the slack season and how long we shall take in falling to that level, As a matter of probability we can only count on these more mails now up to the monsoon, and in that time the banks will have to make the bulk of their purchases where they wish to get their money invested before the rains, so that irrespective altogether of the exceptional character of the season we are now approaching a time when a downward tendency might be looked for under any circumstances. Closing quotions are :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 9⅞ d	per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	Is. 10 5/16	„
Credits 3 do	Is. 10 5/16 to 11/32	„
Documents 3 do	Is. 10⅜d.	„

On Calcutta there are very few sellers but business has been done on demand at 5/16 discount, 60 days' sight being nominally 9⅜. For Government Paper the enquiry has been strong at hardening rates. We quote :—Fours Rs. 102½ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103½, Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE Market is somewhat irregular in tone. Bank of Bombay, are firm and have advanced to Rs. 725, and Bombay Burmah Trading have recovered to Rs. 1,575, but most other descriptions of shares have fallen in value, Colaba land has declined Rs. 1,230 and Spinning and Weaving Scrip is generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower all round.

COTTON to-day has been particularly dull and only a very limited business has been done on the green, although sellers show some anxiety to clear themselves of rendy stocks. The arrivals are still very moderate 8,869 bales making 33,569 bales for the five days, but boats are now being ning to come in more steadily and for the week we may still reach a pretty full figure.

FREIGHTS by steamer are again slightly firmer £1-12-6 being now asked by consignees, but sailing vessels are only just steady, a number of ships, nearly at the end of their loading having accepted lower rates to fill up. We quote, wooden ships £1-15, iron £1-17-6 perton.

PIECE GOODS are in the same inactive state. Buyers are operating very slowly and notwithstanding the firmness shown by holders prices evince an easier tendency.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nemi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	71 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	50 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	200
40,000	2514	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	167
60,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,200
100	50	all	15 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200-00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
156	2,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co	3,3.0
125	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
150	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	565
200	2,000	all	100 p.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	350
1,600	250	all	9½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	12 p.c.	Carwar Company	850
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
500	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
300	...	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
125	2,500	all	250	Fort Press Co	2,900
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
12125	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	410
600	2,000	2000	...	Oriental Press Manuf Co. Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princes of Wales Press	900
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Samoon Press Co	540
400	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	420
101	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000		100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

*Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½	2½ p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	224½
.....	£20	10¾	14 p.c.	do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£7	6 3/7	3 do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£12½	10 0	15 do.	Do. New £12½ Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,120
7,500	150	all	...	Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,750	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,350	all	100	Alexandra pinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,250
500	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	125
500	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	890
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,275
1,000	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	995
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,110
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,025
7100	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jeeraj Balloo Mills	1,085
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,100
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,100xd.
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	60	Oriental	710
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
500	1,000	250	24 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	45 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
480	500	300	27 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	1 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,000	500	all	1 p.c.	Treacher & Co	395
.....	25	all	16 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	95	1865	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	Eastern India Bank

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st May 1875.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	49,662 0 0
Merchandize	1,36,252 0 0
Telegraph	552 0 0
Total Rs.	1,89,486 0 0

Corresponding week in April 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

Coaching	59,212 0 0
Merchandize	1,34,585 0 0
Earth Trains	1,146 0 0
Telegraph	696 0 0
Total Rs.	1,88,644 0 0
Increase Rs.	842 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A H LLOYDS Co's s s DIDO, 776 tons, Captain L Inchiostri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, (April 15th), via the Suez Canal, in ballast.

THE SHIP STAFFA, 923 tons, Captain P Crengle, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 6,614 bales cotton, 7,571 cwts. linseed, 80 cwts. coir yarn, and 450 cwts. sursee seed.

THE B I S N Co's s s PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa Governor General Almeida and Aide de Camp, and Mr Bothelo, For Ratnagherry.—Nine State prisoners. For different ports.—Fifty-eight deck passengers.

THE P AND O Co's s s NIZAM, 2,725 tons, Captain A E Barlow, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Aden and Suez (April 23rd), brought the following cargo :—413 packages cotton piece goods, 2 cases wire, 2 cases gold thread, 1 case mercury, 34 packages leads, 2 cases boots, 4 cases saffron, 44 bales twist, 8 cases umbrellas, 4 cases gin, 36 packages ivory, 60 packages bhysabole 25 packages beerabole, 192 packages merchandize, 1 box gold, and 8 boxes species, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Dido (s)	Inchiostri	Alexandria, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Othello	Galland	Rangoon.
	Rhoda	Legg	Kurrachee.
	Punjaub (s)	Stevenson	Coast and Carwar.
	Good Hope (s)	Bainton	Liverpool via Carwar

The Ship Staffa, Creegle, to Liverpool, obtained her port. clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dido, to Trieste &c,
Brig Sultan Basha, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
2	Thibet (s)	Eastley	Southampton, March 25.
	Futteh Carrim	Nacoda	Akyab, April 7.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
2	Victoria Bridge	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
1	Annie W. Weston	Point de Galle.
	Agra (s)	Calcutta.
2	D. of Buccleuch (s)	London.
	Southern Belle	Negapatam.
3	D. of Lancaster (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur s. 11 packages paints and 5 kegs disinfecting powder, S Tyrjbjee & Co,

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s. 70 cases champagne, Jemsetjee Nowrojee ; 20 cases geneva, M and B Bezonjee.
Tiverton s. 25 boxes brandy, Visay & Co.
Barrowdale s. 25 c-ses sulfa, 50 carefully Heptoole ; 8 bales corks, 5 hhds sherry and 3 hhds portwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
J C Stevenson s, 10 cases thread, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BOSTON.

Edward Kidder, 5,100 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bianca, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Khersonese, 100 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Blairachal, 377 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Ettrickdale, 200 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.
Girgaum, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Benton, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Grampian, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Centurion, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Bargarry, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Sandringham, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Stowell Brown, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 150 cwts myrabollams, R Manuckchund ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 150 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co ; 200 cwts gallnuts, J Purshotumdas.
King Arthur s. 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 90 bales cotton, D Jairaz ; 50 bales cotton, A Jiwanjee ; 506 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 138 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 10 bales cotton, Henry Doda & Co ; 70 bales sotton, Stearn Robart & Co.
Navarino s, 297½ cwts hemp, M Nuthoo ; 50 bales wool, J Vuria ; 52 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 50 bales cotton, B Ambaidass ; 57 bales cotton, N Nuseerwanjee & Co ; 100 bales cotton, M Nensee ; 50 bales wool, M Jaitha & Co ; 28 bales wool, P Vusta ; 60 bales wool, G Canjee ; 150 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Lady Lycett s. 341½ cwts wheat, N Soondeejee ; 900 cwts linsed, Finlay Scott & Co ; 252 bales cotton, H E Barrett ; 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 5 tons bones, K Manjee.
Longshaw s, 2,901 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co ; 171 bales cotton, The L A & A Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 275 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 40 bales wool, B Geerdhur ; 45 bales wool, L Govindjee.
Good Hope s, 300 cwts galls, M Nuthoo ; 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 250 cwts linseed, P Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges, s, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 3,1994 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co ; 367½ cwts linseed, & 600 cwts sursee seed, N Khattow.
Tivlot s, 4,000½ cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co ; 200 cwts chouywood. M Nuthoo ; 50 bales cotton, Leone Jahier & Co ; 154 cwts coir yarn, S S Narrieewalla ; 2,002½ cwts rap seed, Volkart Brothers.
Mirzapore s, 7 cases henabole, H Gangjee ; 264 cwts coffee, N Khattow ; 10 bales skins, M Allana, 103½ cwts M of P shells, D Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Enigma, 500 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Irwell, 21 cwts coffee, Gules Siegfried.
Mirzapore s, 400 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Emanuel, 1,590 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Potomac, s 2 cwts gingelly seed, A Trading & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda s, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Dido, s, 500 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.
Mirzapore s, 300 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Ducat, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Greig, Captain, Bombay R H A, on duty, from England.
Smith, Major, Madras Political Dept, to join, from England.
Rogers, Lieut-Col, Bengal 20th Regt P I, to rejoin, from England.
Crookshank, Captain, Bengal 32nd Pioneers, to join, from England.
Forteath, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Newport, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Assecurghur.
Jaynkar, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, from furlough, from England.
A ams, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, to join, from England.
Young, Sub-Lieut. Bengal 81st Regt, to join, from England.
Bomford, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Dept, to join, from England.
Hume, Surg, Madras Med Staff, to join, from England.
Oliver, Surg, Madras Med Staff, to join, from England.
Parakh, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, to join, from England.
Hutchson, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Sattara.
Sweoman, Surg, Madras Ind Med Dept, to join from England.

MAY 6.

Cookson, Surg Major, Bengal Med Staff, on furlough, from Kurai.

DEPARTURES—MAY 6.

Hannen, Major, Madras R A, on leave, to Goa.
Bailes, Colonel, Bombay R A, on duty, to Mhow.
Bomford, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Dept, to join, to Calcutta.
Young, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 81st Regt, to rejoin, to Jullundur.
Sharpe, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Baroda.
Rogers Lieut-Col, Bengal 20th Regt P I to rejoin to Peshawar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 5th May 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1875 will take place at Poona in the month of Sept next* and will be conducted under the same Rules and Regulations which governed the Exhibition of 1874. †

* The exact date will be given hereafter.
† G G C No 455, 26th July 1874.

2 His Excellency accordingly requests that Regtl Committees be at once formed in every Corps, British and Native and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the Secy to the Central Committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly Progress Reports should also be transmitted.

3 The Central Committee will be appointed under the Orders of the Major-Genl Comdg Poona Division of the Army.

Detailed instructions will be hereafter published.

The following Extract from the "London Gazette" dated 12th Jan 1875, is published :—

Royal Engineers.—

The temporary commissions as Lieut of the following Officers to be made permanent, and to be antedated to the 6th Jan 1872, such antedate not to carry back-pay :—

* * * * *

George Davidson.
Wasted Jamesoa Lister.

* * * * *

Gerald Hope Wildig Sullivan.

* * * * *

Surgn-Maj A N Hojel, Indian Medical Dept, is placed on genl duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Lieut J MacIvor, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Royal Horse Arty—Veterinary Surgn W A Russell, F Bde ; to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Arty—Capt J F Brough, B Batty 9th Bde to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Surgn-Maj S H Dickerson, to Bombay, from 7th to 16th May 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

9th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut D K Robertson, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn J D Crowe, to Mahableshwar, for 30 days, from the 21st April 1875, on medical certificate.

The furlough, granted to Serjeant Guinness, P W D, in G O C No 139, 26th Feb 1874, is, with the sanction of Govt, extended from the 17th to the 30th March 1875.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Col J G Fife, R E, Chief Engr for Irrigation.

In continuation of General Orders No 384, 374, and 385 of 1875, the undermentioned officer of he Bombay ARMY is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 2 of 4th Jan 1875 :—

Lieut-Col D Hutcheon, S C, ordinary Pension £191 12s, Annuity £210 4s, date of retirement 27th April 1875, paid up to same date.

Col A W Lucas, C B, Depy Commissary Genl of the Army, is appointed to act as Commissary Genl during the absence of Col H W Holland, C B, or until further orders.

Lieut H C Reynolds, R E, is permitted to proceed to Europe under G O No 625, dated 1st Sept 1869.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Surg R Bowman, Surg to the Political Agency, Khelat.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Maj C H Harrison, S C, Political Agent, Khelat.

The furlough granted to Col W Walker, S C, Second in Command Grenadiers, in G G O No 121, 17th Feb 1875, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The services of Surg-Maj R Bousted are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Genl Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant leave of absence, on medical certificate, to Mr George Augustus Summers, Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt of the High Court Printing Press, for a period of one year, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C H Harrison, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe for eighteen months, under Section 2 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, and subsidiary leave for thirty days from the date on which he made over charge of his appointment to his successor.

Lieut-Col Gordon to be Actg Cant Mag of Ahmedabad, during the absence of Maj T E Britten, or until further orders.

Lieut- ol W H Mason, Cant Mag of Belgaum, having returned on the 26th ultimo from England, is allowed subsidiary leave not exce ding thirty days under Section, 18 (5) Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Crawley Boevey, Actg Second Asst Collr of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 30 days, from such date in May next as he may avail himself of it. He is also allowed an extension for one day of the privilege leave for 30 days granted to him from 3rd August 1874.

Mr J H Grant, Actg Collr of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and four days from the 26th ultimo.

Mr E G Sharkey to act as First Asst Collr of Broach until further orders.

Mr Shripad Babajee Thakur, Mr E C Ozanne, and Mr J Davidson, of the Civil service, passed the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard on the 16th ultimo.

Mr W R Pratt to be Actg Collr and Mag of the District of Ahmedabad during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A A Borradaile, or until further orders.

Mr F S P Lely to be Actg First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad during such time as Mr Pratt may act for Mr Borradaile, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The service of Surg John Raby, Supt of Vaccination, Southern Circle, are temporarily placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Col F Thacker is appointed to act as a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during Mr Souter's absence on leave, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Maidment, Offig Asst to the Mint Master, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 30 days from the date he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr L G Hope.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Orpen, R E, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind' during the absence of Lieut-Col Grey, R E, or until further orders

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Cooke, B A, received charge of the duties of the Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College, on the 19th ultimo, after office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom ..... May 10	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee ..... „ 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. „ 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian ..... „ 29	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China ..... „ 13	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion ..... „ 10	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ..... „ 10	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday at noon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails, will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 5 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer for 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	May 10	Monday ..... May 24
„	„ 17	„ ..... „ 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnitations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.	*Supplemental Mails.*
Monday ..... May 10	Monday ..... June 1
„ ..... June 4	

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in accordance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

CHINA MAILS.

Chinese and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Monday	May 13	Monday ..... May 3
		„ ..... June 1

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4 9 0

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz, on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.
A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BIRTHS.

HILL—May 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John Hill, Telegraph Master, Madras, of a daughter.
MAGOR—May 1st, at No. 11A, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of R. B. Magor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH—May 1st, at Teynampett, Mount Road, the wife of J. Smith, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

IF the Anglo-Indian Paterfamilias reads all that the English papers have to say on the sports and pastimes of young England, and on English schools and colleges, his spirit must have been a little perturbed during the last few weeks. He is led to believ that his boys are forced by their pastors and masters to join in a game, which, growing on them with a fatal fascination, may end as sadly as it did the other day, when Mr. Sydney Branson died from internal injuries received during a game of Rugby football. The accident was sad enough, but after all it was an accident ; and there is hardly a manly sport quite secure from accident. Nor would the occasion quite seem to justify the philippic against football which it elicited from a friend of the unfortunate victim's, who, with that want of reticence on domestic matters which seems now to pervade English society,—highest and lowest alike,—has rushed into print and proclaimed to the world certain family details, harrowing, it is true, but hardly suitable for publication in the *Times* newspaper. The most that could have been said in a calmer moment would be that Rugby football was perhaps a safer game for boys than for men, though hardly so dangerous as polo or even hockey. All boys' and men's games are, however, liable to accident, and a man has been killed in a tennis court before now Then the recent mails which have been bringing reports of University athletic sports, and of the University Boat Race, excite perhaps patriotic enthusiasm, but yet are suggestive of further anxiety. Without wishing Jack to be a dull boy, the puzzled father wonders how time can be found for all the necessary training for these exhibitions—exhibitions which the British public has got to regard as its own property—except at the sacrifice of what some few people still regard as the main object of an University course. Nor would the mind of the gentleman of the old school be easier if he saw the rude jostling and struggles to obtain a post of vantage to watch the High Jump, or the "Finish for the Quarter," and the frequent reference to small morocco leather books, and seedy-looking publican and tobacconist book-makers and money-lenders. The crown of wild olive has given place to prizes which fill the windows of half-a-dozen silversmiths in the University towns, and a low "pot-hunting" has been known to have resulted in more than one case. Added to all this, the old Cantab sees with amazement that the laziest and "horsiest" college in the University produces the senior classic of the year, and he begins to understand that things must have turned upside down since his own undergraduate days. The boat race being over, and his son not having been one of the eight, his mind is slightly relieved, for the college boat races do not necessarily involve much more than healthy exercise, and have not yet earned for the competitors familiarity among Thames bargees and London counter-jumpers, and, occupying but a small portion of the day, they are less prejudicial to reading than another sport, which by this time is in full swing on the Magdalen Ground and Parker's Piece, on Cowley marsh and at Fenner's. The old style of Tutor, whose broad shoulders and chimney pot are conspicuous on the towing path during the May races, and whose voice may be generally heard for weeks before coaching his college boat, will despair of your hopeful if he goes in for cricket, which really, what with drags to matches and luncheons on the ground, morning lectures 'cut' and evening suppers ordered, does run away with an immensity of time and money ; nor is he more merciful to steeplechases and Newmarket than to the bat and ball. It is only a few weeks since the head of the greatest College in Oxford was vainly entreating its undergraduate members to promise not to join in some coming steeple-chases. Strong measures are impossible in such cases, for a punishment ceases to be a punishment when shared with 300 others, and yet the Dean of Christ Church was ill-advised enough to send down all the men because they would not make a promise which they did not mean to keep.

By this time poor Pater familias is well nigh beside himself, and yet he feels not a little vexed when his girls write lamenting that they are to lose their hoped-for visit to Commemoration, for those horrid old Dons have done away with it ! Here, indeed, his British wrath is too much for his other feelings, and he is as distressed as were Leech's turtle-swollen aldermen on hearing of the proposed demolition of Temple Bar. He takes up the *Saturday* and the *Spectator*. Now it is natural that the *Saturday* and the *Spectator* should differ, but on this subject they differ so simultaneously and (to use an Irishism) with such unanimity that we suspect the difference must have been previously agreed upon, up two or three pair of stairs in Paper Buildings or Pump Court. Whichever he takes up first, he cannot fail to be in some sense convinced by it ; if the *Saturday*, he learns that, 'the age of golden simplicity' having 'faded away, everything had to be done in a new and sublime way,' and that everybody tries to be 'princely.' The 'young blcods,' amongst other things, 'made the theatre to belong to them'—and so on, expressed, of course, in sentences Saturdayly epigrammatic and cutting. The gravity of the University has asserted itself and so on. The *Spectator's* article written, according to our theory, at the other side of the table, or in the next room, also aims at being epigrammatical and sarcastic. We quoted the article a few days ago, and its flippancy can hardly have escaped our readers' eye. Commemoration, henceforth, will be a breaking up day without boys—the "Ushers" only will take part in the festivities—and so on. Yet in the end the *Spectator* has to admit the existence of much extravagance and folly outside Commemoration week, and herein it carries with it the votes of all who know anything of the matter. It is not so much the Commemoration festivities which need to be curtailed : Paterfamilias may console himself by remembering that his sons need not even be in residence then unless they please, and indeed for some years nine-tenths of the sensible men, 'reading men' and others alike, have been glad

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

BARODA, 6TH MAY.

The Arabs have been disarmed to-day as a precautionary measure. Nothing else has occurred. Cholera is still very bad.

THE VICEROY.—SIR D. FORSYTH.

SIMLA, 6TH MAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, with the Honourable Miss Baring, leave for Mahasso to-morrow evening for a few days. Captain Baring starts on Saturday.

Sir D. Forsyth is expected to leave Simla in a few days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, 6TH MAY.

It is reported that it is the intention of Government to reform the Indian Civil Service Examination, and to raise the limit with regard to age, to 25 years, for Europeans.

THE LATE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Forty-two deaths have been reported as the consequence of the late terrible colliery explosion at Bunker's Hill.

Lieutenant-General J. W. Smith has been gazetted Colonel of the 14th Regiment.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

PARIS, 6TH MAY.

The approaching interview between the Emperors of Russia and Germany is creating great uneasiness here.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 6TH MAY.

The s.s. Geelong, with the outward Indian mails sailed for Bombay at noon to-day.

LONDON, 5th May.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 102¼

Bar Silver 57

The sum of £217,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 6TH MAY, 11-6 A.M.

Mail 16 steamer Nubia, from Bombay, arrived.

MR. DARWIN has finished his work on "Insectivorous Plants," and the manuscript is in the printer hands. Mr. Murray is Mr. Darwin's publisher.

We learn from the Madras papers that the Governor of Madras, Commander-in-Chief, Members of Council and Secretaries, proceed to Ootacamund by special train this afternoon.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen be kept on Saturday, the 29th instant, and that all public offices and institutions be closed on that day.

We have the authority of the *Indian Mirror* for stating that another Christian sect has been formed in England. It is called the Christadelphians, but the *Mirror* does not vouchsafe any further explanation.

THE relatives and servants of Nana Khanvilker nine in numberhave been sent to their homes in the Ratnaghery districts; they left by the s. s. Punjab yesterday. Amongst the list of passengers theyare entered as "State prisoners," but they werenot in custody Nana himself is still at Baroda.

THE *Madras Mail* states that Lady Hobart, accompanied by Capt and Mrs. Awdry and Dr. Wright, would proceed to the Hills by special train on Wednesday afternoon, it being her Ladyship's intention to stay a few weeks at Coonoor, before leaving for England.

WITH reference to a rumour current in Calcutta on Monday last, that the S.S. Eldorado had met with some disaster off Colombo, the *Englishman* is informed by Messrs. Nicol, Fleming, and Co., the agents for that vessel, that the latest news regarding her received by them, is that she left Colombo at midnight on the 23rd ultimo.

THE next number of the *Fortnightly Review* will contain an article by Mr. Cooke Taylor, "On the Employment of Mothers in Factories," a subject of interest in the manufacturing districts, and likely to engage the attention of the recently-appointed Royal Commission on Factories and Workshops. We would commend it to the consideration of the Bombay Factory Commission.

CARDINAL MANNING will contribute a paper on a misunderstood portion of English History to the May number of the *Contemporary Review*. Among the other contributors will be Sir Thomas Watson ('On Vivisection'), Lord Lyttelton ('On the Four Laws of Matthew Arnold' ('St. John's Gospel'), Grant Duff, M.P. ('Impressions of India'), and Prof. Lightfoot ('On Supernatural Religion').

COL. CHARLES BUTLER PETER NUGENT H. NUGENT, C. B., Royal Engineers, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for War Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, in the room of Col. Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, K. C. M. G., C. B., appointed Governor of Singapore, in succession to Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K. C. M. G., C. B., who is proceeding to Bengal as member of the Supreme Council.

SEVERAL articles of importance, contributed to the *Athenæum* by the late Mr. Dilke, have been for some time difficult to obtain, the numbers containing them being out of print. They have now been collected in a volume, under the title of 'Papers of a Critic,' and Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P., has prefixed a biographical sketch of his grandfather, in which several letters from Keats, Hood, Barry Cornwall, and other of Mr. Dilke's friends, will be for the first time given to the world. The volume will be published by Mr. Murray.

A NEW work on Labuan, Sarawak, and Borneo is in preparation, the joint production of Governor Pope Hennessy and Mr. B. A. Cody. Mr. Pope Hennessy, it will be recollected, was formerly Governor of Labuan, from which his services have been successively transferred to others of our colonies, his present appointment being to Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. Mr Cody was his private secretary while at Labuan' where he has continued to reside for the last eight years.

THE *Francois* says that M. Charles de Lesseps, son of the engineer of the Suez Canal, has arrived at Constantinople with a view of obtaining the permission of the Porte and of the foreign Ambassadors for a prolongation of the temporary *surtaxe* granted to the company. This demand is made with the object of giving the company the means for keeping the Canal in a good navigable state, and it also tends to resist the claim of certain countries who wish for a diminution of the duty on vessels of inferion tonnage.

ACCORDING to the local news tea manufacture is steadily progressing in Darjeeling, and the quantity manufactured up to date is unprecedentedly large, though, owing to the immense quantity of leaf on hand waiting to be worked off, the quality is not super good. One garden is said already to have turned out three times the quantity of tea it did during the corresponding period last year, and several estates have doubled the quantity made up to the middle of April, 1874. A goodly quantity has been sent for sale.

THE Indian Civil Service is shockingly underpaid. As an example the *Madras Mail* refers to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. Between March, 1855, and October, 1872, he drew in salary only £77,000, and he is now returning to India to hold for five years an appointment that will give him only £40,000 more. So for 22½ years' service he will receive in all only £117,000, and at the end thereof have a miserable pension of £1,000 a year. This is really too bad, seeing that the Indian Exchequer is overflowing with revenue for which no employment can be found.

THE rumoured visit of Miss Carpenter to India is confirmed by the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta, who says :—" We have unquestionable authority for stating that Miss Carpenter intends to pay another visit to India towards the latter end of this year, and will probably stay till the English spring. Miss Carpenter and the winters of Albion do not agree ; and the exceptionally severe winter which she has just passed through has been very trying. It is partly to avoid such and partly to promote her "own work," that the visit will be paid about September next.

A Secunderabad correspondent writes as follows to the *Madras Times* :—"The 76th Regiment stationed at Secunderabad has lately been unfortunate from the number of deaths amongst its officers, all from the same cause heat-apoplexy. About a month ago we reported the death of the Adjutant, Captain Cookson. A few days since word was brought from one of the parties out in the jungle tiger-shooting, that Lieutenant Pott, of the 76th, had died of sunstroke ; and we now have to announce the death of Lieutenant Rhenius, of the same regiment, son of the late Madras Chaplain of that name, who died from the effects of heat-apoplexy on Thursday last."

EVERY historical student will, says the *Athenæum*, be glad to hear that the English Government, through the Public Record Office, now employs an agent in Rome to collect materials for English history from the secret archives of the Vatican. When the request was first made to the Pope to permit the investigation, His Holiness liberally promised every assistance in his power ; but official obstacles were thrown in the way which prevented the realization of the scheme. These hindrances, we are happy to be able to state, have been effectually removed by the zealous exertions made by Cardinal Manning on his recent visit to Rome, and thus Protestant England owes a privilege never before enjoyed by any nation to a Roman Catholic dignitary.

THE *Architect* understands that Mr. Gladstone is about to follow up the sale of his house on Carlton house-terrace by the disposal of the pictures which enriched its walls, together with the collection of pottery and porcelain which, it is well known, took Mr. Gladstone several years to collect, and which has recently been exhibited at the Brown Museum, in Liverpool. The sale is to be held at Messrs. Christie and Manson's rooms, in June next, and the pictures will include about 100 specimens in the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and English schools, together with engravings, bronzes, and marbles. The pottery and porcelain consist of choice English and foreign specimens. The sale will also include a quantity of ornamental furniture, of the time of Louis XV., together with old German and Italian silvergilt plate.

MANY of our readers, especially in Sind, will regret to learn that Colonel G. B. Tyrwhitt, for several years Political Superintendent. Thurr and Parker districts in Sind, died on the voyage out on board the mail steamer soon after leaving Aden. He joined this vessel at Suez in apparently good health except that he seemed to be suffering from a slight cold, which became rapidly worse after leaving Aden and he died after two days' illness. He received the thanks of the Government of India for his exertions during an outbreak of cholera in the Thurr and Parker districts, a few years ago, the progress of which was stopped in a great measure from his intimate knowledge of the country and its people, with whom Colonel Tyrwhit completely identified himself. They will feel his loss greatly without doubt. He was returning to India after a long furlough, having left in May 1873.

AT a meeting of the leading members of the Mussalman community of Madras, held under the presidency of Mr. Hyder Ally Bahadoor, at the Mahomedan Library in Triplicane on Sunday last, it was resolved on behalf of the Mahomedan section of the Presidency to present Lady Hobart with an address of condolence, before her departure from madras, and also to request her Ladyship's permission to the establishment at a future date, of a school to be called "Hobart Scholarship," to perpetuate the name of one from whom they had, as a race, received so much kindness. The scholarship is to be open only to the pupils attending the Mahomedan Girls' School, recently foundtended by Lady Hobart in Royapettah, and which school bears the name of its generous founder. The chairman, Mr. Mahomed Usuff, Mr. Abdugunny Khan Bahadoor and others addressed the meeting.

A CORRESPONDENT at Calcutta of a Madras paper writes about the tone of the native press as follows :—the Government translator of Bengalee is an intimate friend of mine. It is part of his duty to read and report upon every newspaper published in that language, and he tells me that he does not believe there is another Government in the world which would ignore as ours does, the seditious tone of the native press. He describes as a serious cause for anxiety, in his opinion, the studied expressions adopted by the native press of almost every measure of Government, legislative or executive, and its persistent efforts to bring the ruling race into contempt, and to foment the ill-will of the masses towards them. It is a grave scandal on the part of Government to allow such a notorious evil to continue unchecked. Nobody, at the bottom of the reluctance to move in the matter, is that most contemptible idea that it would be unjust to impose upon the native press restrictions considered unnecessary for the English press.

THE Budget Estimate of Revenue and Receipts of the Assam Government for the year 1874-75 shows that the total receipts during the year would amount to Rs. 5,418,000. The actual Receipts in January 1875 were Rs. 635,697, and those from 1st April, 1874, to 31st January 1875, Rs. 4,362,948, showing that the sum of Rs. 1,055,052 has to be made up in February and March, 1875, to make the Actuals correspond with the Estimates. The expenditure in the same period was estimated at Rs. 3,527,200 ; the Actual Disbursement in January 1875, amounted to Rs. 290,926, and from 1st April, 1 874, to 31st January, 1875, to Rs. 2,754,912, showing that there are still Rs. 772,588, available for the months of March and April, 1875, before the Actuals exceed the Estimate. The Actual balances on the 31st January, 1875, on account of Revenue and Receipts and Regular Expenditure, were Rs. 1,608,336, and including miscellaneous Receipts and Expenditure Rs. 2,515,078.

IT is well known, says the *Academy*, that Lord Braybrooke's edition of Pepy's Diary does not contain anything like a complete transcript of the original manuscript in Magdalene College, Cambridge, although large additions were made to the different issues. Pepy's numerous admirers will therefore be glad to learn that they may expect soon to have in their hands a complete edition of the Diary. Mr. Mynors Bright, the Bursar of the College, has been engaged for about eight years in deciphering the manuscript, and having completed his work he is now about to publish it. We have examined one of the volumes, and find that there is about one-third of additional matter not printed in the last edition, and much of this is of more interest than what is printed. Moreover, in this one volume about 140 errors have been corrected in the printed text, and many of these are glaring mistakes, the correction of which is of importance to the sense of the passages in which they occur. We understand that this new edition is very shortly to be issued by Messrs. Bickers and Son in a handsome library form, with numerous portraits. Probably several of the entries will have to be left out, as too indecent for publication, but we hope that in all cases stars will be introduced to show where any passage has been omitted.

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A CORRESPONDENT at Calcutta of a Madras paper writes about the tone of the native press as follows :—the Government translator of Bengalee is an intimate friend of mine. It is part of his duty to read and report upon every newspaper published in that language, and he tells me that he does not believe there is another Government in the world which would ignore as ours does, the seditious tone of the native press. He describes as a serious cause for anxiety, in his opinion, the studied expressions adopted by the native press of almost every measure of Government, legislative or executive, and its persistent efforts to bring the ruling race into contempt, and to foment the ill-will of the masses towards them. It is a grave scandal on the part of Government to allow such a notorious evil to continue unchecked. Nobody, at the bottom of the reluctance to move in the matter, is that most contemptible idea that it would be unjust to impose upon the native press restrictions considered unnecessary for the English press.

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FROM the English papers by the mail just arrived, we learn that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, commanding the Southern Division of the District, has issued a caution to intending deserters which will probably prove effective. Two privates of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade and the 39th Brigade Depot having been sentenced to five years' penal servitude by a Court Martial at Winchester for repeated desertion, the General has promulgated a General Order in which he states that it has been with the greatest reluctance that he has had recourse to the highest tribunal, a General Court Martial. But the amount of desertion among the troops (chiefly young soldiers) under his command is, he states, perfectly disgraceful and he has, therefore, determined, in the interests of discipline, to do all in his power to put a stop to it, and he cautions the troops that he will continue to order these trials in cases where men have been proved to make a trade of deserting and selling their kits. The General recommends those who may contemplate following the example of the men who have been sentenced, to pause before they do so, and to inquire from those who may have undergone punishment the extent of the misery which such severe sentences carry with them. He concludes with the expression of an earnest hope that the examples which have been made will prevent his being obliged to have recourse to further trials of the kind.

ACCORDING to a General Order issued in London (April 12) the establishments of the new Brigades of Artillery are to be as follows :—E Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.—Three lieutenant colonels, five majors, five captains, 15 lieutenants, two veterinary surgeons, and one riding-master, adjutants, and quartermaster—making a total of 33 officers ; one battery sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, five battery sergeant-majors, five battery quartermaster-sergeants, one orderly-room sergeant, paymaster-sergeant, trumpet-major, sergeant cook, and sergeant-in-structor of gunnery ; 29 sergeants, five farriers and carriage smiths, and ten trumpeters, 25 corporals, 25 bombardiers, 15 shoeing smiths, ten collar makers, five wheelers, 350 gunners, and 280 drivers—making a total of all ranks of 804, with 546 horses. The two new Batteries of Field Artillery are to be known as the 24th and 25th Brigades. Their establishment will each consist of four lieutenant-colonels, seven majors, seven captains 21 lieutenants, three veterinary surgeons, and one riding-master, adjutant, and quartermaster, being in all 45 officers ; one sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, seven battery sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants, one orderly room sergeant, paymaster-sergeant, trumpet major, sergeant-instructor in gunnery and sergeant cook, 41 sergeants, seven farriers, 41 trumpeters, 35 corporals, 35 bombardiers, 21 shoeing smiths, 14 collar makers, seven wheelers, 462 gunners, and 430 drivers, making a total of all ranks for each Brigade of 1,132. The E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is composed of five Batteries, and the 24th and 25th Brigades of Royal (Field) Artillery of seven Batteries each. A Colonel Commandant is not allowed for in the establishment of either of the new Brigades.

SIR WILLIAM FRASER, M. P., in proposing on the 13th ult an amendment of the law of slander made the following attack on "The Greville Memoirs" :—"A book had recently been published —he would not mention its name, as that might increase its sale ; but already it had had a great circulation. It was written by a person eminent at least, from the office which he had filled. It was a dull and dirty book, compiled by malice, published by avarice, and edited by vulgarity. (A laugh.) A more profligate book never came from a respectable bookseller. Not only was a solemn oath broken by Mr. Greville, but that still higher law—the religion of society—the law of honour was set at naught.

He was—"Un heros qui n'est point esclave de sa foi" The book was produced slyly and covertly. On its covers there was a motto—*Vix ea nostra voco* —encircling a phœnix, a moulting phœnix, he supposed, engaged in the very act of dirtying its own nest. (Much laughter,) *Nihil tetigit quod non fœdavit*. Mr. Greville libelled George IV. and William IV., whom he boasted of having served. An old gentleman in a brown wig and vain of his legs was, no doubt, a fair subject for satire. They had all read of—

"The dandy of sixty who bows with a grace
And has taste in coats collars cuirasses and lace."

But George IV. showed excellent taste in many other matters, living as he did when the taste of Europe was at its lowest. He was the sole means of introducing into this country Pistrucci, the most beautiful engraver of coins for centuries. This was attested by the dragon sovereigns of Pistrucci, reissued in large numbers lately. Waterloo Bridge was a noble monument of the encouragement given to art by George IV., and many of the pictures, and works of art in the Royal palaces were collected by him. But Mr. Greville not only told scandalous stories, he was a dull man. Even the stories he told were spoilt."—*The Times* more fairly says of the book :—"The Greville Memoirs' are pretty widely known already and the fact that they have been talked about in the House of Commons will not now be likely to procure them many additional purchasers. We may go further still and say not only that they are known but that they well deserve to be known and that the information they contain throws great light though somewhat fitfully, over the transactions of two important reigns. Objectionable as the date may be at which certain papers have been given to the world, yet we must remember that it is not every day or every year which witnesses the publication of the Memoirs of a De Retz or a St. Simon, of a Wraxall or of a Greville. History would lose so much by any law which made the criticism of the past difficult or dangerous that we must rather draw the line so as to give too much than too little licence where it is tolerably certain that the licence will seldom be so abused as to become a cause of mere nuisance to anybody. The case of ordinary men is sufficiently provided for, without the help of the law, by the forgetfulness and unconcern with which they are treated both by enemies and friends, while undeserved posthumous discredit is one of the possible penalties to which all eminence is exposed, and there is some compensation for it, too, in the equal chance which exists of undeserved post humous renown."

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

YOUTH SITTING.

THE evidence taken before the Commission at their sitting on Wednesday last, was of considerable importance, especially that given by Dr. Weir, the Municipal Health Officer. As with the previous witnesses, and more particularly among those connected with mills, there is great diversity of opinion on the various points, but this must be expected in an inquiry into the relationship of employer and employed, whose interests are more or less conflicting.

There were three witnesses examined, namely, Mr. Damoojee Dhunjeebhoy, Manager of the Alliance Mills, Dr. Anderson and Dr. Weir. The last named gentleman being perhaps the most important witness yet examined with regard to the urgent matters of sanitation, ventilation, &c.

The first witness called was Mr. Damoojee Dhunjeebhoy, who said : I have been Manager during the past six years of the Alliance Mills. I have worked in two other Bombay mills, in many capacities, during the last twenty years. Our machinery is protected. In some of the Bombay mills the machinery is protected more than in others, but in all of them the machinery is more or less protected ; machinery should always be protected. We have had two accidents in our mill owing to negligence on the part of the operatives and not to want of protection. It is difficult to tell the children's ages, but I think the youngest are from 7 to 8 years old ; they work from sunrise to sunset, with the exception of half an hour at 8 o'clock A.M. and half an hour at 12 o'clock mid-day. They also get occasional five minutes for smoking, &c., &c. These hours are too long. Children from 7 to 12 years old should only work half the day. The remainder of their day I would have them educated. The operatives generally work during the same hours. Our mill is always closed on Sunday, as all mills should. When they are open on Sunday a few people have a chance of attending to their own affairs. It is also good for the machinery as it affords an opportunity of cleaning and repairing it, &c. The operatives in mills where piece-work is done would object to Sunday closing, as it would reduce their incomes. I think the millowners would object, as their would be a loss of produce and consequently of profit. I think eight holidays, in addition to every Sunday, would be sufficient for the operatives. The machinery is cleaned during the time the mills are stopped for the purpose of inspection by the prime mover and boiler inspector, are not included by me in these holidays. There would, therefore, be less than 305 working days in the year. During holidays some of the hands are sometimes employed remedying accidents ; they are paid extra for that work. Their health is generally good, and they are amply supplied with Vehar water. No shed is provided for use during meal hours, &c. Our mill is ventilated by doors, windows and skylights. The skylights are kept open in the hot weather, but not the doors or windows. There is a small opening at the side of the doors when opened, which serves the purposes of ventilation during the monsoon and cold weather. The rooms are kept at a steady temperature of 95° Farenheit, because damp affects the cotton and breaks the thread. I mean the temperature of the atmosphere. I think the temperature of 95° is very high for children to work in. We have tried a lower temperature, namely 80°, but it caused a great waste of thread and cotton. We tried no other temperature. Employing children for a half day only, would be a burden on the millowners, and therefore, I think the children ought to be educated at their own cost, but it is doubtful whether they would do so. I don't think that the mill owners would benefit much by the education of their children. The operatives are not improved, as regards their work in mills by educating them. Our operatives are paid on the 15th of every month. Our mill works by monthly wages, not by piece-work. We give an extra quarter-day's pay on account of the long hours. With regard to pay our boys get from Rs. 3 per month, women get Rs. 8, and men some Rs. 10 and some Rs. 12. There are more children over 8 years than under that age. We don't work so long in the winter season, but we pay the extra quarter-day the same as in summer. The hoursfor work is from half past seven o'clock a. m. to six o'clock p. m., but as we work from sunrise to sunset, we give the extra pay as overtime money.

The next witness called was Dr. Anderson, of the Jamsetjee Hospital He said accidents which occur at the mills are generally brought to the J. J. Hospital. Some are admitted and others are treated and dismissed. The cases admitted almost invariably involve amputation or an operation of some kind ; they number about 50 cases per annum. The cases treated and sent away number about 180 during the same period ; these accidents are generally occasioned by the machinery. The sufferers frequently admit their own carelessness as the cause of the injuries they have received. To the best of my belief, the mills in Bombay are mostly provided with fire buckets. They have become disabled, with a certificate to that affect, and I have generally found that they have either received some employment, or a donation from the owners of the mill. I have looked at the entry records which show cases of diseases of the lungs, stomach and air passages which are believed to be due to continued employment in the mills. I think good ventilation would be to a great extent a preventative of such diseases. I consider working during the greater part of the day in a temperature of 95°, is inimical to the health of children. I am now medical officer to three mills, one of which appointments I have held for nearly fifteen years. The atmosphere of these mills is inimical to the health of all the operatives, and for the greater part loaded with solid matter. Screw ventilators would remedy this I think the children in these mills are overworked ; they should not be employed under 8 years of age. There is a boy now in the hospital, suffering from an accident, who is only 6 years old. The hours are too long for all classes of operatives. I think sixty-five days, including Sundays, should be allowed out of the year as rest days. I think one day's rest out of seven is necessary for the sake of health. I would be glad for any day for attendance, out of which I would allow one for rest, &c. The diseases I have mentioned would be specially produced by the hot and fluffy air of the mills. The general temperature in the tenements of these people, in the worst parts of the native town, is some degrees lower than that of the mills. The boy I mentioned, as being in hospital, was not at work at the time at his own machine, but had gone to the place to see his brother. The sanitary and ventilating arrangements of the mills are good, with the exception of the doors and windows which are kept shut. A shed for the use of the operatives during their meal hours is an urgent necessity. Half an hour is not sufficient for them to eat their meals in a proper manner. The ventilation should be as free as possible. There are enough doors and windows in the mills for this purpose, if they were only kept open. I think some enactment should be passed to regulate the employment of labour in the mills, especially as to the hours, and some regulation should be made to prevent pregnant women attending after a certain time. This terminated Dr. Anderson's examination.

Dr. Thomas Stephenson Weir, Health Officer to the Municipality, was then called and said : I have endeavoured to make myself practically acquainted with the Bombay mills, and visited several mills prior to the formation of this Committee. The machinery, as far as I can judge, is all protected. All machinery should be protected. A legal enactment is not at present necessary for requiring millowners to protect their machinery. Some children are employed as young as from 6 to 7 years old—judging by their appearance. No child under 10 years of age should be employed, and then only, if healthy ; children between 10 and 14 years of age should not be employed more than six hours daily. The hours of work generally are too long. I think the men should not be worked more than ten hours a day exclusive of meal hours. I think there should be four clear holidays every month. Pregnant women at a certain stage should not be allowed to work. The outside sanitary arrangements are, as a rule, good. It would be a great advantage to have a covered shed for the operatives to take their meals under. As a rule, the mills are not sufficiently ventilated, some mills are better in this respect than others. The thermometer varies very much, ranging from 87° to 98°. I am not speaking of the engine and boiler rooms. I think the temperature ought not to exceed 90°. The temperature in the

CAREER OF AN ETHER-INHALER.

(*Medical Times and Gazette.*)

A man, aged 32, was taken to a Berlin hospital complaining of general debility, loss of appetite, and muscular tremors. No internal disease was detected on examination beyond a slight enlargement of the liver; but the filthy and abject appearance of the patient was curiously in contrast with his educated speech, when he explained that what at first was supposed to be the strong alcoholic smell of his breath was really due to ether. It turned out, in fact, that this unfortunate wretch, in the endeavours which he had been making for years past to cultivate his emotions by means of ether, had succeeded in reducing himself from an honourable position to his present deplorable state. Formerly, he was a man of temperate habits, free from excess of any kind, and much engaged in philosophical and æsthetic studies, with a too great tendency to theologico-mystical speculations. He had gone through his university examinations with honour, and his future prospects were encouraging, when a work of Dieffenbach's on the employment of ether fell into his hands, in which the phenomena of narcosis were depicted in such glowing colours as to arouse the expectations of one gifted with an imaginative disposition. He resolved to try its effects, and in December, 1865 first inhaled from two ounces to two ounces and a half of sulphuric ether, which he poured upon his pocket-handkerchief while lying on a sofa alone in his room. He soon became unconscious and a series of vivid illusory pictures, chiefly of a mystical character, succeeded each other, in utter defiance of all ideas of time and space; so that, while he had seemed to have lived through interminable ages, he found on awaking that he had scarcely slept a quarter of an hour. No ill effects whatever resulted from the trial, and from his subsequent employment of the ether he never experienced any physical inconvenience. The remarkable and unique circumstance in this person's case is that he did not resort to the ether for the relief of any bodily pain but indused narcosis purely as a means of enjoyment. Unfortunately he could not rest content with his first experiment, the insensibility becoming interrupted just as he seemed to be on the point of attaining his desires. This was repeated therefore, but he found the dreamland which he conjured up was by no means so rich in pictorial effect as that produced by his first narcosis, however large and repeated the doses of ether might be. The inhalation soon became a mere habit and, from being sparingly indulged in was transformed into an insatiable propensity, all the original aspirations after the lofty and eternal having given way to the craving for a merely sensuous stimulus. At first only etherising himself in his own room, this soon ceased to satisfy him, and, with his handkerchief saturated with ether applied to his mouth and nose, he staggered through the streets from one apothecary to another, in order to purchase small quantities of ether, as the large quantities which he at last found requisite to produce complete narcosis were not permitted to be sold. In fact he had reached the point of consuming from two to two and a half pounds of ether daily. Driven from his abode through the disgust given to other lodgers by the smell of the ether, and refused supplies by the apothecaries, he became a wandering wretch, seeking shelter where he could, until at last his exhausted power compelled him to accept the aid of the hospital.

IN TOWN.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

"It is becoming daily more wonderful to me how ever persons of high condition can afford to live in this curious and censorious world of ours. High condition ensures indeed a great deal of outward deference; he who occupies it may count on seeing those who are around him hang upon his every word and movement: he will never have anything unpleasant said to him; he will see the curve of a great many men's backs; he will never have to endure even the most flagrant criticism, or if he does he can cut the critic with the knowledge that his place in the circle of adoration will be compared for by hundreds of others; in short, wherever he goes he has carried about around him a rose coloured world of his own, beyond which his gaze is never suffered to penetrate. The rose-coloured curtains are drawn, and all those who for the moment are within them profess to believe that there is no such thing as outer darkness—which makes it all very pleasant. And yet no sooner do you step outside than the whole fabric of life set up within vanishes, and a very different picture takes its place. The exaggeration is now all the other way. So far from the person of distinction being credited with all the talents, and all the virtues, he is now represented as an amiable creature of weak understanding devoured by almost all the vices. And as though by the action of a fatal Nemesis, the outside view distorts the truth unfavourably far more than the inside view distorts it favourably. If the latter makes the object of it only lower than the angels; the latter makes him as low as the devils; and those who know that the truth lies between the two are shocked at last even less at the selfish falsehood of those who adore than at the malicious falsehood of those who blaspheme. Only this week there has been a most wicked and cruel story whispered about of one such a person as this, who has been represented as having chaperoned to foreign parts a young lady who was actually at the same time with her in London. The cruelty of this story to the young lady need not be insisted upon, but what strikes one as even greater, because it is of more repeated occurrence, is the cruelty to persons of distinction involved in the assumption that the existence of such friendship to one of the opposite sex is never made upon honourable conditions. This assumption make it a perilous matter to be honoured with superior acquaintances, and its entire want of foundation must be distinctly asserted and recognized, or it will become an object with all who are at all careful of their reputation to know none but common people."

Mrs Marsweder is preparing for a grander campaign than ever this year, and I am glad to find that she is getting on in Society to a very RODNEY-like extent. It is very tiresome that Society should affect to make such strict inquiry into people's private amusements, and the notions they may entertain of Mosaic legislation; but that is really too bad is that all those who have not been found out should be so hard upon those who have. If women are to be judged by the inner man on the heart, well and good, but then each one should be prepared to declare her man; if not, all that Society has a right to demand is decent behaviour within its social ring. A lesson might be learnt in this from the law of the land, which allows a man to be drunk as much as he likes, but which steps in when he becomes drunk and disorderly or drunk and incapable—and then only.

From Cowes I hear that some of the prominent members of the R. Y. S. went down in the Easter week in order to open the new organ of the church, and to try the new cap invented by the Prince for the exclusive use of the squadron. This cap is said to be as great a success as the police helmet. Morgan is only allowed to sell it to the members of a squadron under penalty of attainder, and consequent inability to sit in Parliament.

I understand that a right honourable gentleman who has been not wholly unconnected with colonial and aquatic government has now been employing his leisure and his capital on vast schemes connected with Canadian railways, and with but little success; indeed it may be said with disaster. Such is ever the career of great men; they spend millions of the public money and save hundreds by economising penknives and goose quills, and after all some paltry company or railway knocks them, financially speaking, out of time.

A great elopement is reported by Prodder from the Continent, the gentleman being a well-known Englishmen, and the lady a Frenchwoman of high rank and great fascinations. "And where do you think they went to?" said Prodder, "Italy," I replied, without a moment's hesitation. "My dear fellow," he said, "they are in earnest, and mean to marry; consequently, they very wisely made straight for England, for it is the only country where duels are at a discount and divorces at a premium. The outraged husband may be fined, and if he likes it recover damages in our courts, whereas the husband of the future escapes being run through the body or shot through the head." I never before knew that diplomacy might be turned to advantage in affairs of this kind, but to be sure I am not well versed in them.

I am sorry to hear of the death of the Duc D'Aremberg, for he was one of those few Continental grandees who best correspond with our ideas of what rank and wealth should be. There was a thorough savour of the English country gentleman about his fondness for field sports, his perfect equipages and his fine stud of horses, while few men on the Continent and much less in England, could compare with him in family descent; and his death has put such people as the La Rochefoucaulds, the Mérodes, and the Lobkowitzes into mourning. On Wednesday last a conference of clergymen and dissenting ministers was held at the Opera House in the Haymarket. It was proposed that there should be special evening services held in the Opera House for the conversion of the aristocracy. Lord Shaftesbury necessarily urged this course, but Mr. Moody, however, declined to undertake the task, and it was decided instead that special seats should be set apart for the aristocracy at the day services at 12 and 3 o'clock. These services will begin on Tuesday next. Miss Isabel Stracey, daughter of Sir Henry Stracey, Bart., is engaged to be married to Lord Wodehouse.

RASPER.

ASSYRIAN HISTORY.

Mr. GEORGE SMITH on Saturday afternoon April 10 delivered a lecture on this subject at the Royal Institution. After referring to the fables of the school of Ctesias and the Greek writers who followed him, and to the disproof of these by the Assyrian inscriptions, the lecturer stated that the accounts of Assyrian history from the inscriptions at present discovered were fragmentary and imperfect, so that in many places a connected narrative cannot be made out, and that there were several periods of which we at present know nothing. The imperfection, he remarked, of our present knowledge on all points of cuneiform inquiry does not, however, arise from any fault in the Assyrian annals themselves. Our evidence shows that these were complete and precise, but at present we have not recovered one half of the records. The rest of them are still buried in Assyria, and might be procured without any great risk or expense. But though our knowledge of Assyrian history is fragmentary, it presents many points of great interest. Allusion was then made to the peopling of Assyria and Babylonia by Semitic nations; to the doubtful origin and history of the Turanian race; to the differences of language as an element in research and speculation; and to the Assyrians being essentially Semitic in race and language. It is probable, the lecturer remarked, that there are still buried under the mounds of the old Babylonian capitals records, much older than those already discovered, which will one day enable us to shift back the limit of known history perhaps for 2,000 years. The Babylonians and Assyrians in pre-historic times appear to have distinguished four eras—the Creation, the Flood, the Tower of Babel, and of Izdubar or Nimrod. There was, observed Mr. Smith, a very general and early tradition in the Euphrates Valley as to the Creation, one version of which is known from the fragments of Berosus. I have recently found an Assyrian copy of another account much fuller and differing in several points from that of Berosus, and apparently closely approaching that given in the Book of Genesis. The history of the Creation commences with a description of chaos before the formation of the universe. In order to show the style of this composition I quote the opening lines of the first tablet of the history of the Creation: "When on high the heavens were not raised, and beneath on the earth a plant had not grown, and the deep had not yet produced seed, the Chaos Tiamat (or the ocean) was the begetter of the whole of them. Their waters first were established, but a tree had not grown up, a flower had not unfolded; then the gods had not founded any thing, a plant had not sprung up, and order did not exist; there were made the gods only, and the demigods they caused to exist and to grow. And the upper expanse and the lower expanse existed, and a course of days and long time passed." The account of the Creation goes on to describe in great detail the subsequent formation of the heavens and the earth, winding up with the creation of man. Among the features of the early period of Babylonian literature was the history of Sargon, King of Akkad, who lived about 1,000 years before Christ. This monarch tells us that his uncle was King of Babylonia, and that his mother concealed his birth. His record then proceeds. "She placed me in a cradle of rushes, with bitumen. She closed up the openings and launched me on the river, which did not drown me. The river carried me; to Akki the waterman it floated me. Akki the waterman, in tenderness of bowels lifted me up; Akki, the waterman, as his child brought me up. Akki, the waterman, as his husbandman placed me, and in my husbandry the goddess Ishtar prospered me. For 45 years the kingdom have I ruled, &c." This story of Sargon, King of Babylonia, who claimed relationship with the old line of kings, has many points of resemblance to the account of Moses in Exodus, and it is curious that his date falls near the supposed period of the Exodus; and it is most probable that this story was a fiction, invented to strengthen his title to the throne. Assyria was a Babylonian colony; its religion, laws, administration, and its very people were Babylonian. The colonisation of Assyria took place about 2,000 years before the Christian era. The forms of government, the development of the colony into a powerful country, and the conquests of the Assyrians were alluded to, and its history was sketched till the decline of Assyria soon after the death of Tiglath-Pileser. It did not recover its power until after the breaking up of the empire of Solomon. The subsequent history of the country and its relations with the Hebrews will form the subject of Mr. Smith's next lecture.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(*Daily Telegraph, April* 15.)

To-day Captain Nares will take command of the Alert and the Discovery. Her Majesty's commission will be read to the assembled crews, and from that moment the Polar Expedition may be said to commence. True that stores of pemmican and preserved fruits vegetables and meats of different kinds, biscuit and salt wine, spirits, oil and gunpowder, together with a thousand other articles, will yet remain to be taken on board, but, to all intents and purposes, the moment Captain Nares hoists his pennant as Commodore of the Arctic Fleet, the journey to the North Pole will have begun, although the bows of the ships may not be turned in the direction of Davis Straits for a full month to come. The two steamers have each been tried and proved ready for the task which lies before them; their eighteen boats have been safely received at Portsmouth, even the thirty-five sledges which, under the superintendence of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the prince of Arctic explorers, have been constructed with a view to strength and utility, are received on board. The cooking apparatus intended for that long and dreary journey which, on some dull day in next spring, will be undertaken from 82 or 83 degrees north across the unknown land which stretches away to the east of Smith's Sound, has all been finished; ice saws and ice anchors, shears, and tents are all ready, and together with the rum, which, we learn, is of "extra quality," will soon be stowed away in the holds of the sturdy vessels which are bound for the far North. Even the duffle suits for the men are nearly ready, so rapid has been the preparation and so steadfast the energy of those whose mission it has been to carry all to a successful issue. Berths for the men and cabins for the officers have not only been designed, but carefully constructed; comfortable sleeping places, into which the chilling Arctic blast will never so much as penetrate for a moment, all kinds of contrivances have been conceived for the comfort of the gallant fellows who are to spend the next two winters in a region where the thermometer registers 60 degrees below zero in March, and where the nights are incontinently freezes. Moreover the metal basins which snow is to be stored for the production of potable water, telescopic screws for safe propulsion in the floe and pack ice, and the other articles published in a list a few days' time will be in their places, ready for the final start. Commander Markham assumes his post as second to Captain Nares. Lieutenants Pelham Aldrich, Alfred C. Parr George A. Giffard, and W. H. May, together with Sub-Lieutenant Egerton, step on board the Alert; and Lieutenants Wyatt Rawson, Lewis A. Beaumont Robert H. Archer, and Reginald B. Fulford, with Subf Lieutenant Conybeare, appear on the quarter-deck of the Discovery. The crews will arrive to-day, and the warrant for sailing will be published, and hence forward the work of discovery will begin; the momenwhen steam will be got up, and the last look taken at these southern latitudes only remaining to be determined by accidental circumstances. None will be left to surround the departure of a great expedition. Already the exact proportion of provisions to be carried has been selected; the hundred tons or so of luxuries and necessaries which each ship will take has been evenly adjusted and prepared, the very coal has been weighed, and the total sum of each vessel's cargo nicely calculated, so that when the instant of departure arrives, Captain Nares and Commander Markham will find themselves at the head of a perfect sailing party, with every want supplied and every need anticipated."

Instinctively the mind travels back to the preparations which were made for a similar journey in times gone by. The banquet at Gravesend, at the Christopher Inn, with the weired dance which followed, the slime-giving and the prayers that attended upon the starting of that curious little pinnace, the Search Thrift, which in 1556, under the command of brave old Stephen Burrough, set sail for the North, and got no farther than Archangel, rises to view. And Barents, as he left Amsterdam for his third Polar voyage, only four years before the close of the sixteenth century, in a funny little smack that was entirely fitted for canal navigation, appears in a new light. His sixteen comrades and himself, as they skirted the ice-bound coast of Noyaya Zemlya, till they reached the inhospitable point which misanthropic sailors have since called Cape Desolation, had to return to Ice Haven, appear in the light of heroes; their solitary winter in the frigid zone, only sheltered by a wretched little hut constructed from the remnants of the wrecked and broken ship, the same but where Barents bravely died, hoping that his comrades, at least, would live to see home and friends once more, is surrounded by a very halo of glorious memories; and the quaint contents of that singular wintering house, the fragments of engravings, the alarum clock, the tankards, grindstones and spare boots, which Captain Carlsen lately discovered, contrast curiously with the huge magazines of admirably appointed stores, with which the Alert and Discovery will shortly set forth. Indeed, the late and more carefully equipped expeditions of Hudson, Poole, Phipps, and Baffin, or, nearer still to our own time, those of Franklin, Hall, Inglefield, M'Clure, and M'Clintock, excite in the mind only feelings of wonder as their curtailed resources are compared with the almost unlimited wealth of supplies with which Captain Nares and his followers will go to the North.

But even then, the advantage which the new *voyageurs* will possess is barely reckoned. For the first time in the history of the Arctic exploration ships expressly fortified for Polar travel will carry disciplined crews to the frozen seas. Armed as the boats are as are the whalers, whose special mission it is to crash through pack-ice, and even ride upon the wide spreading floe, with huge transverse beams to resist the fatal "nip" which Arctic sailors only know and a double coating of thick planks as a safeguard against the sharp crystals which are hurled by the wintry wind along the rough coasts of Greenland and the unknown home of the Equimaux, the Alert and Discovery will be like small warriors, able to press boldly where unarmed men would fall and fail, fearful of nothing save the accidental concurrence of those terrible forces of nature which ever and anon assert themselves, and before which human skill and human strength are alike feeble and vain. That all will be well, and that disaster that science and mechanical skill can devise, may safely be conjectured. Gun-cottonwith which to blast and split the icy barriers that again and again will interpose themselves between the free water of the north and the struggling, trembling steamers; devices of all kinds for securing a safe and even comfortable residence when the dark Arctic winter sets in stoutest of clothing and healthiest of food—all will be provided and in rich profusion. Nor will the teaching that experience gives be wanting. For the expedition has been prepared under the close supervision of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Admiral Sherard Osborn and Admiral Richards; as a scientific sailor Captain Nares has long had the proudest of reputations, while Commander Markham has himself visited the terrible seas of the North, seen the Devil's Thumb, crossed Melville Bay, touched at Cape York, penetrated Lancaster Sound, Eellpse Sound, and Pond's Inlet, and has even beheld, perhaps from afar but yet beheld, the mouth of that unknown pathway called Smith's Sound, through which the English expedition is now to pass on its way to the Pole. The explorers of the olden time left home with the vaguest of theories and the smallest possible information; their hopes were cold, their expectations vain, and hence their failure. Even their followers of more modern days have adventured on a wrong course, now attempting to cross in a north westerly direction, as did Franklin, and now pressing to the north over the floating ice of Spitzbergen seas as did the undaunted Parry. But the expedition which today receives its sailing orders labours under no such disadvantages. If ever the Pole is to be reached it will be by way of Smith's Sound, and if ever ships accomplish the task it will be those which henceforward will be placed under the command of Captains Nares and Markham.

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